New Species of Fungi.

By J. B. Ellis and Benjamin M. Everhart.

Steganosporium formosum. — The receptacles enclosing the spores imbedded in the inner bark and resembling true perithecia, depressed-globose (1$^{mm.}$), the apex adnate to the epidermis, which is there perforated to form an outlet for the spores, which are expelled at maturity in slender cirrhi, like fine black hairs, or collected in an incrusting mass around the orifice; spores broad, oblong-fusiform, 60–100x20–26μ, yellowish at first, soon becoming dark brown and muriform, the obtusely pointed ends subdiaphanous, borne on the apices of hyaline, jointed basidia, which spring from the inner surface of the cavity, the whole involved in mucus, and the spores at first with a broad, gelatinous envelope.

On dead branches of *Magnolia acuminata*, West Chester, Pa. On the same branches there is a *Melanconium* (?) with elliptical, uniseptate, 10–12x4μ. spores. E. H. S. & G., No. 411.

Stictis decidua.—Scattered, membranaceous, cup-shaped, elliptical, .3–.5$^{mm.}$ x .6$^{mm.}$ reddish brown, nearly closed at first by the incurved margin, at length open and finally deciduous; asci oblong, 35–40x6–7μ; paraphyses branched (?) and matted above, and bearing at their tips minute globose conidia; sporidia biseriate, fusiform, nucleolate, nearly straight, hyaline, 6–10 x 1–15μ.

On decorticated and decaying pine limbs lying on the ground. Newfield, N. J., March 1883.

Closely allied to *S. foveloaris*, Rehm, but distinguished by its different habitat, darker disk and deciduous habit.

Glonium triblidioides.—Emergent, oblong, ends obtuse, 1–2$^{mm.}$ x .5–.75$^{mm.}$, lips incurved, smooth, distant, leaving the sooty disk more or less permanently exposed; asci clavate-cylindrical, sessile, 80–90x 9–12μ, overtopped by the densely matted paraphyses, whose closely compacted, dark colored tips give the sooty color to the disk; sporidia uniseriate or partly biseriate above, ovate, uniseptate hyaline, 12–16x 5–7μ. In the fresh state the swollen disk entirely hides the margin.

On old fence-rails. Washington Territory. W. N. Suksdorf.

Cenangium asterinosporum.—Erumpent, forming tuberculiform clusters 2–3$^{mm.}$ in diameter and composed of 6–10 individuals closely crowded together so as to become angular and distorted from mutual pressure; disk convex or plane, black, smooth, immarginate, (.5–1$^{mm.}$), dirty white within; asci subglobose, 35μ in diameter; paraphyses (?); sporidia oblong-elliptical or subpyriform, subhyaline, granular, constricted in the middle, becoming 3-septate and submuriform, 15–20 x 6–8μ.

On living stems and branches of *Vaccinium corymbosum*. Newfield, N. J., throughout the year. The clusters are erumpent from the inner bark and do not appear to affect the wood beneath.

Peziza crinella.—Scattered, stipitate, pruinose, white, thin and very delicate; disk .25–.375$^{mm.}$ in diameter, margin fringed with short hairs, stipe scarcely equal in length to the diameter of the disk; asci oblong-cylindrical, 38–40 x 4–5μ, sessile; paraphyses (?); sporidia biseriate, clavate-fusiform, hyaline 9–12 x 2μ.

The tips of the fibres which form the cup project and form the marginal fringe. From *P. caricinnella*, Karst., to which this is closely allied, it differs in its narrower asci and smaller, simple, clavate sporidia. *P. Caricis*, Desm., has sporidia cylindrical, straight or curved, 6x1 μ.

On dead leaves of *Carex crinita* lying partly in water, on the banks of a rivulet in shady woods. West Chester, Pa., June, 1882. E. H. J. & G., No. 381.

NECTRIA CONIGENA.—Minute, membranaceous, smooth, orange-yellow, lighter and collapsing when dry; asci about 50x 7 μ; sporidia uniseriate or partially biseriate above, acutely elliptical, 2-nucleate, becoming uniseptate (?) 7–8 x 3–3.5 μ; ostiolum papilliform, minute. Perithecia with a few weak, white, radiating hairs at base.

Differs from *N. vulpina*, Cke., in its habitat, smaller and paler perithecia and rather narrower and more acute sporidia.

On old decaying cone of *Magnolia glauca*. Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1882.

A List of Grasses from Washington Territory.*

By F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

GLYCERIA CANBYI, *n. sp.*—Perennial; culm 2—3 ft. high, stout, erect, simple, smooth; sheaths shorter than their internodes, smooth; leaves of the culm 3, flat, between 2 and 3 lines wide, the upper about 6 in. long, scabrous on both sides and especially rough on the back near the briefly involute, pungent tip; ligule broad, obtuste, 2—3 lin. long; panicle narrow, about 6 in. long, densely flowered, usually interrupted below, branches from 3—5 in a half-whorl, short (1—2 in.) and erect or ascending; spikelets 3 lines long, 3—5-flowered, the rhachis readily breaking up; outer glumes unequal, obtuse or acute, 3-nerved, the upper and larger one between 1 and 2 lines in length; flowering-glume about 2 lines long, strongly scabrous and rounded, 5-nerved, nerves terminating below the scarious and obtuse summit; palea a little shorter than its glume, shortly ciliate on the nerves.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3

(Figs. 1 and 2. Spikelets. Fig. 3. Outer glumes. Fig. 4. Anterior view of floret.)

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4

Cascade Mts., Washington Terr., Frank Tweedy and T. S. Brandegee, August, 1882.

Allied to *Atropis tenuifolia*, Thurber, and closely resembling some forms that have been referred to that species, as No. 634 of E. Hall's Oregon collection, but differing essentially from descriptions of that species and very unlike the specimens in the herbarium of the Philad. Acad. Nat. Sci. ticketed *Poa tenuifolia* by Nuttall himself.

* Continued from page 66.